

Israel jails 3 Arabs

TEL AVIV, July 14 (R). — Three Arab residents of the occupied West Bank were today jailed for planning to hijack a busload of tourists to be held for ransom against the release of Greek Catholic Archbishop Hilarion Capucci. A military court in the West Bank city of Ramallah found they had organised a guerrilla cell under instructions from an unidentified Palestinian group in Damascus, from which they received arms and explosives, and training in their use. Abdul Hamid Rajjub was sentenced to 10 years in prison and Arafat and Haili Al Fakhour, two brothers alleged to have helped him, were each given two years.

Jordan Times

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جوردين تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة بالانجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية «الرأي»

King Khaled, Arafat discuss M.E.

AMMAN, July 14 (R). — King Khaled of Saudi Arabia today conferred with Palestine Liberation Organisation leader Yasser Arafat, Riyadh Radio reported. The meeting was attended by Crown Prince Fahd bin Abdul Aziz and Foreign Minister Prince Saud bin Faisal, the radio added. The radio did not say when Mr. Arafat arrived in Saudi Arabia or what was discussed in the meeting. Mr. Arafat yesterday discussed with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat Middle East developments and obstacles to reconvening the Geneva peace conference. He also conferred with two members of a delegation of U.S. Congressmen touring the Middle East.

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Power failure strikes New York, turns it into night-time jungle

NEW YORK, July 14 (R). — New York city was virtually paralysed today after a single bolt of lightning knocked out a power supply, touching off a orgy of looting and arson throughout the city's poorest neighbourhoods.

As authorities struggle to restore power after the city's second big blackout in 12 years, New York was counting the cost of a night of near anarchy in its slums.

Police arrested more than 500 people for looting.

Hundreds of fires were started in parts of the Bronx, Brooklyn and Manhattan and some looting came under sniper fire as they went in to fight the fires.

The violence marked a major departure from New York's last blackout in 1965, when the city remained generally calm throughout 10 hours of darkness.

The power went off at 9:34 a.m. last night when a bolt of lightning hit a power transformer 80 kms. north of the city.

Officials of the Consolidated Edison (Con Ed) Power Company said the crippling of the transformer, combined with violent electrical storm and high winds, caused the power outage.

Mayor Abraham Beame, who declared a state of emergency and warned tourists and residents to stay off the streets because of the violence, angrily demanded to know why America's biggest city had to undergo another big blackout.

"At 4:20 a.m. I told Charles Luce of Con Ed that he should be prepared to explain to me how a blackout could occur after they told us in 1965 it couldn't happen again," Mr. Beame said.

Mr. Luce, chairman of Consolidated Edison, blamed the blackout on an "act of God."

More than 15 hours after the lights went out for about 10 million people in the city and its northern suburbs, Mr. Beame told reporters: "I want to express my total outrage that the city of New York is still without power."

He told a press conference that prospects for full restoration of power were still vague and denounced Con Ed for "gross negligence."

Electricity was said to have been restored to about half the city by mid-day, but the centre of Manhattan was still without power.

Mr. Beame said New Yorkers had been "needlessly subjected to a night of terror in many communities that have been wantonly looted and burned."

Asked about Mr. Luce's description of the blackout as an act of God, the mayor angrily replied: "I'm not a minister, I can't answer that question."

He said one fireman had died and about 25 were injured while fighting fires and 1,625 fire alarms had been received during the night. Of these, all but 576 were false alarms.

Con Ed officials were not able to say why their elaborate equipment designed to avoid blackouts failed last night. They said their first priority was to restore power.

Lights began flickering on in scattered areas as early as 2:30 a.m. today but power company officials said full power was not expected to be restored

until later in the day. Throughout the night, officials urged New Yorkers still listening on transistor radios to switch off their air conditioners and other appliances even though the machines were dead.

They warned that a sudden demand for electricity once power was restored could result in another and even more damaging blackout.

The blackout came on a hot, sweltering night and temporarily trapped thousands in subways and elevators. Although the subways use an independent

source of power, their signals were knocked out.

Without traffic lights to regulate them, motorists tried to inch their way through clogged streets, directed by civilian volunteers.

Most hospitals were able to operate with emergency generators. But in at least two — including Manhattan's Mian Bellevue public hospital — the emergency equipment broke down. Doctors and medical students rushed to apply artificial respiration to critically ill patients.

Despite the reports of widespread lawlessness in the poor sections of the city, other New Yorkers found the blackout a time to talk to strangers, start up street parties and trade stories about the last big power failure.

Few seemed to follow Mayor Beame's suggestion to stay off the streets and looted clothes, liquor, food and anything else they could find. On one street in the Bronx, north of Manhattan island, one weary policeman stared hopelessly at a row of looted shops.

"It's all gone," he said. "After tonight, there won't be a food shop left in the Bronx."

As alarms poured into fire stations a fire department spokesman admitted: "We are stretched beyond our limit."

Mayor Beame tried to play down the reports of crime, saying they were grossly exaggerated.

But policemen and firemen on duty in the tenement-lined streets of the city took issue with the mayor. Even armed, helmeted policemen seemed frightened by the near collapse of social order.

"What does the mayor know? He's not here," one fireman said.

And in the Bronx, a policeman told a reporter: "Large parts of the Bronx is in a shambles. With my salary, what the hell do I have to go through this for?"

New York State Governor Hugh Carey put the National Guard state militia on alert, but later discovered that many guardsmen were at summer training camps near the Canadian border.

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The spokesman said that any proposal about this crucial issue would be included in the peace "package" which Dr. Owen plans to submit to the interested parties after the Washington consultations.

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Lebanon receives tanks from Jordan

AMMAN, July 14 (R). — Jordan has given Lebanon military assistance to help rebuild its army and Internal Security Forces, it was announced here today.

The Jordan News Agency said the assistance consisted of Saladin armoured cars and Sarasin troop carriers.

The vehicles were delivered to the Lebanese army during an official ceremony in Riyahq airbase, east Lebanon, last Tuesday, the agency added.

The ceremony was attended by the Lebanese Interior Minister Dr. Salah Salman, army commander Brig. Victor Khoury and a number of Lebanese officials.

In a speech delivered on the occasion, Dr. Salman thanked His Majesty King Hussein for this gesture and outlined Jordan's role in helping Lebanon.

Members of the Jordanian military mission accompanying the vehicles also attended the ceremony. Brig. Khoury visited Jordan on July 2.

Under such an arrangement, the sources said, administration of the West Bank area could revert to Jordan.

In addition, the sources said, Mr. Begin would almost certainly be prepared to offer further Israeli withdrawals from part of the Sinai desert and from the Golan Heights.

All of which appeared to have little chance of finding favour with any Arab leaders. Only yesterday Egypt's President Anwar Sadat declared that no peace could come while a single Israeli soldier remained in the occupied Arab territories.

But government sources stressed that Mr. Begin would not necessarily regard his proposals as the last Israeli word.

Officials here have described Mr. Begin's proposals as "the framework of a plan to foster peace progress."

Diplomatic observers said Mr. Begin's immediate aim seemed to be an interim settlement, leaving a permanent peace pact to be worked out later.

Mr. Begin's proposals were not confined to Israel's opposition Labour Alignment which lost power last May. "They were not what was in the plan," said Cabinet Secretary Arye Naor.

Mr. Begin is due to open his talks with President Carter on Tuesday, July 18. The talks are expected to last two days.

The prime minister will land in New York, where he is expected to spend the weekend in private talks before flying on to Washington.

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U.S. wants to avoid showdown with North Korea over helicopter incident

SEOUL, July 14 (R). — A U.S. military helicopter strayed across the Korean demilitarised zone and was shot down by North Korean troops today. Three American crewmen were killed and a fourth captured by the North Koreans.

The United States called for a "prompt explanation" from North Korea, but said the intrusion into North Korean airspace was "unintentional and regrettable."

In Washington, President Carter told a group of senators that the United States wanted the North Koreans to know that the U.S. was not trying to enter a confrontation with them.

In contrast with the major crisis sparked last August when two American officers were killed in a dispute with North Korean guards about the cutting down of a tree in the demilitarised zone, no special alert of American or South Korean forces was ordered.

The American-led United Nations command asked for an immediate meeting at the truce village of Panmunjom. North Korea declined and suggested talks on Saturday morning.

In Washington, White House Press Secretary Jody Powell told reporters that the Chnook helicopter had been hit by North Korean fire as it crossed the demilitarised zone and the pilot had landed to inspect the damage.

When North Korean troops approached the aircraft, the pilot took off again and was shot down.

He said that at last report the helicopter was on the North Korean side of the buffer strip lying at least partially in a river.

Reporters in Washington overheard President Carter telling a group of senators that there had been an "exchange of gunfire," but Mr. Powell later said that it was not known whether the Americans had done any shooting.

It was not even known if they were armed, he said, and the helicopter itself was not equipped with weapons.

The helicopter was on a transport mission, helping in the construction of a U.N. observation post near the DMZ.

Mr. Carter also told the senators: "We are trying to let them know a mistake was made by the crew in entering the demilitarised zone."

He said that South Korean troops had fired warning shots to alert the American airmen that they had strayed over the DMZ.

North Korea's Central News Agency, in its brief report of the incident, monitored in Hong Kong said:

"An armed helicopter of the U.S. forces at nine hours 55 minutes July 14 infiltrated deep into the portion of our side across the military demarcation line in the eastern sector of the front."

"The helicopter of the U.S. forces which illegally intruded deep into the air above our side in violation of the military armistice agreement was brought down in the portion of our side by the gunfire of the Korean People's Army."

"Three of the crewmen of the U.S. forces aboard the helicopter died and one other was captured alive. An investigation is under way on the spot of the illegal intrusion of the armed helicopter of the U.S. forces."

The United Nations command and senior armistice delegate, U.S. R. Adm. Warren Hamm, sent a message to his North Korean counterpart, Maj. Gen. Han Ju-Kyong, saying: "I request the crew and the helicopter be returned immediately to United Nations command authorities. I further request that every consideration be given the crew by your side."

"We are deeply concerned about the regrettable incident and request prompt information from your side."

The U.N. command proposed a meeting of the Joint Military Armistice Commission at 18:00 local time today. The

North Koreans replied, suggesting a meeting on Saturday morning at 11:00 local time. Subsequent U.N. requests for meetings at 20:00 local time today and 14:00 local time tomorrow were ignored by the North Koreans, a U.N. spokesman said.

The commission can meet only after both sides have agreed on a time — a process that normally takes one or two days.

The incident involving the two-engine CH-47 Chinook helicopter came just 11 days before U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown was due in Seoul for talks with South Korean Defence Minister Suh Jyong-Chul on a U.S. plan to withdraw its 33,000 ground forces from South Korea.

Mr. Suh told the National Assembly here last month that, apparently in an effort to avoid upsetting Washington over its withdrawal plans, North Korea has avoided provocative acts since two American officers were killed in a border incident involving tree-trimming operations at Panmunjom last Aug. 18.

Mr. Powell said in Washington "that the president had no intention of changing his mind about withdrawing all American ground combat forces from

South Korea over the next four or five years.

Today's incident was the first of its kind since an unarmed U.S. army helicopter was shot down by North Korean ground fire over the western sector of the 240 km. demilitarised zone on Aug. 16, 1969.

Three crewmen from the helicopter — two officers and a soldier — survived and returned home in December that year after prolonged negotiations at the armistice commission.

Coincidentally, the Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, Gen. George Brown, testified before Congress today about U.S. plans to withdraw from South Korea.

He said that the U.S. military leaders could not support President Carter's withdrawal plans unless Congress provided the funds needed to strengthen South Korea's armed forces.

If the military aid programme was accompanied by strong, visible U.S. commitment to support South Korea, "then only an irrational act of a serious miscalculation would lead to war," Gen. Brown said.

But he added that the history of North Korean leader Kim Il-Sung "has led to some doubt about his being rational."

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Britain undecided over despatch of peace-keeping troops to Rhodesia

LONDON, July 14 (AFP). — The British government has not yet taken a decision on whether it will send troops to help maintain peace in the interim period before independence in Rhodesia next year, a Foreign Office spokesman said here today.

Foreign Secretary David Owen is said to be considering sending a small number of British officers to head security forces in Rhodesia during the interim period.

But the government is deeply divided over the tentative plan, sources close to the cabinet said today.

The Foreign Office spokesman refused to comment directly on the reported split within the government. But Whitehall sources made clear that the government had never considered sending "British troops on a major scale."

Yesterday, Dr. Owen told the Commons that he was studying the possibility of "bringing together the Rhodesian army and nationalist liberation forces."

But observers noted that such a move would have virtually no chance of succeeding unless the unified forces were placed under British command.

However, even a limited British military presence is regarded as dangerous by some cabinet members, notably Denis Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer and Energy Minister Tony Benn, who fear that it might gradually lead Britain into an African "Vietnam."

The Foreign Office spokesman stressed that the Anglo-American plan was "not dead."

He conceded that the issue of law and order during the interim period prior to independence in Rhodesia posed serious difficulties and that it would receive priority attention at the upcoming talks between Dr. Owen and U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance in Washington on July 23 and 24.

The spokesman said that any proposal about this crucial issue would be included in the peace "package" which Dr. Owen plans to submit to the interested parties after the Washington consultations.

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True to his words

President Carter's attempt to avoid a confrontation with North Korea over the shooting down of a U.S. military helicopter speaks more loudly for his intention to pursue a brave new policy of coexistence and is a greater contribution towards detente than anything demanded of him to date.

It is facile but not always wise for a country that wields the military might of the United States to seek a confrontation with a weaker power -- irrespective of who is to blame for the incident in the first place.

No doubt Mr. Carter's detractors will accuse him of political naivete for not adopting a tough stand on the issue in the grand old American tradition. They could point out that Mr. Carter will fall flat on his face unless there is a sympathetic response from the other side. He could be inviting severe embarrassment.

They might also argue that he has thrown away his trump card by saying that the helicopter incident will not influence his decision to withdraw American troops from South Korea over the coming five years. Yet no other action could as effectively convince the North Koreans of Mr. Carter's good intentions. It is the most eloquent argument he could muster and should serve to defuse tension as no other act could.

It would not be wise for the North Koreans to take advantage of Mr. Carter through any serious follow-up provocations. That is not to say they might not seek to embarrass the United States, but that is a far cry from bringing about a confrontation.

Mr. Carter can thus take advantage of the intimidating military might of the United States without resorting to threats or using the language of confrontation. His stand is conciliatory, not soft, it is courageous for it gives priority not to saving face but to actual results in the field and consequences for detente.

President Carter has followed a tough policy on human rights. It is significant that he is seeking to defuse the tension resulting from this incident, which could have far more precipitate results.

In a speech at South Bend, Indiana in May of this year, Mr. Carter said this is "a new world that calls for a new American foreign policy," adding that in relation to China and the Soviet Union "even if we cannot heal ideological divisions, we must reach accommodations that reduce the risk of war."

He is being true to his words.

Racial harmony is at stake in Fiji's forthcoming elections

Fiji is facing a second election this year. Last April the Prime Minister, Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, lost the election but stayed in office. The opposition was extraordinarily reluctant to take over. But now a new election has been forced. Racial harmony is at stake. The Indian population of Fiji is more than 50 per cent of the total.

By John Vile

SUVA, Fiji (Gemini) — Race relations will be a key issue in Fiji's second general election this year, expected in early September. The election campaign will be the most bitterly contested in the island country's political history, judging by comments during a debate in the House of Representatives.

The debate dealt with an opposition National Federation Party (NFP) amendment to a motion of confidence in the Alliance Party minority government.

Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, Prime Minister since independence in 1970, introduced the motion and the opposition immediately brought in its amendment. The Federation Party called on Fiji's Governor General, Ratu Sir George Cakobau, to appoint it as government if he received advice from the prime minister to dissolve the House.

Under Fiji's constitution, the governor general can appoint a prime minister in only such circumstances as after a general election or if the holder of the office resigns or dies. If he accepts the prime minister's advice to dissolve the House of Representatives, the constitution gives him no alternative but to call a fresh general election. Because of the way the constitution is written, the National Federation Party amendment to the government motion was a lost cause.

It went through the House after voting on party lines and Ratu Sir Kamisese immediately advised the governor general to dissolve the House.

The speaker adjourned it indefinitely on June 1, leaving only cabinet ministers in office as an executive government.

The session was the shortest parliamentary sitting in Fiji's history and followed the country's second general election since it ceased to be a British colony.

Early in April, the Indian-led National Federation Party found it had won 26 of the 52 seats in the House of Representatives. The Fiji-led Alliance Party gained 24 seats in a surprise defeat after ruling Fiji for nearly 11 years.

The founder of the racially extremist Fiji Nationalist Party took one seat and an independent Fijian chief won another.

The Alliance resigned soon after the final election results

and the country waited for Federation Party members to form a government. But the winning side appeared strangely reluctant to take up the reins of power and the governor general reappointed Ratu Sir Kamisese as prime minister at the head of a minority Alliance government.

Ratu Sir George Cakobau said he acted under Fiji's constitution, which gives him power to appoint as prime minister the parliamentary member he considers can command most support in the House.

Observers believe reports of a leadership struggle in the Federation Party and its indecision led to his decision.

The fight is between a group led by Opposition leader Siddiq Koya, and one headed by party President Mrs. Irene Narayan and General Secretary Karam Ramrakha.

Discussion of the rights and wrongs of the governor general's actions in installing the Alliance and dissolving the House is likely to continue for years.

A more immediate issue is the way the first 1977 election produced signs of some racial polarisation in Fiji. The anti-Indian Fiji Nationalist Party making its first appearance at the polls, drew about one-quarter of the Fiji votes cast.

Some Federation Party politicians see the new party's platform as the reason for a reduction in Indian support for the Alliance and a corresponding rise in Indian support for them.

Some observers said that if the governor general had agreed to the amendment's request, Fiji would have its first Indian prime minister.

The Fiji Nationalist Party leader, Sateles Butadroka, says that an Indian prime minister would prove his basic point: Fiji's constitution lacks proper safeguards for the Fijian people in their own land, where immigrant peoples outnumber them.

Although there are strong provisions in the constitution to protect Fijian-owned land, it does not stipulate that Fiji must always have a Fijian prime minister and Fijian governor general.

Butadroka ardently believes the constitution should include such stipulations and he has even suggested that only Fijians should be M.P.s.

No matter how abhorrent Butadroka's philosophy may be to most Fijian citizens, his party will play a key role in the new election campaign.

Fiji's complicated electoral system returns 52 members from two types of constituencies -- national and communal. Electors are divided into three groups by race -- Fijian, Indian and general (people of races other than the two main ones, such as Europeans and Chinese).

Fijian and Indian electors return 12 candidates each in their communal seats, and general electors return three communal members. National roll constituencies return 10 Fijian and 10 Indian candidates and five general elector members.

Voting in a national roll constituency gives an elector a maximum of three votes -- one for a Fijian candidate, one for an Indian and one for a general candidate.

With his single vote in his communal seat, each Fijian elector therefore has a maximum of four votes.

In the last election the Fiji Nationalist Party split the Fijian vote in some critical national roll constituencies to defeat Alliance candidates, including members of the former House.

Effectively, an anti-Indian political party handed these vital seats to an Indian-led Federation Party by drawing off traditional Fijian support for the Alliance.

The Fiji Nationalists are almost certain this time to follow the same tactics of putting up candidates in most national roll seats.

For the National Federation Party, the election campaign is difficult.

Its leadership struggle is still simmering and a big handicap could be the fact that it had government within its grasp after 11 years in opposition, yet failed to seize the day.

The NFP will offer a platform of educational and social improvements for the community as a whole. Alliance candidates will campaign on their party's solid record of national achievement and its well-charted course for a prosperous future.

As some top Federation Party men see it, the emergence of the Fiji Nationalists will drive more Indians into the NFP camp than before.

Although the Federation Party has become increasingly multiracial, it had its origin among Indian cane farmers and is still largely regarded as an "Indian party".

The polarisation of most Indians in the NFP and a significant, though minor, percentage of Fijians in the Nationalist Party will leave the Alliance a party of moderation -- as it has been since it was founded in 1965.

The Alliance's message has been a consistent one of multiracial harmony as the only path for Fiji.

Results of the general election in September will indicate whether most of the nation's people accept this philosophy -- and whether Fiji will continue to be an example of social unity in racial diversity to the rest of the world.

Aboriginies wait in the balance as Australia decides on uranium

The Australian government is expected soon to authorize the start of uranium mining in an area of the Northern Territory which the aborigines have called their own for 25,000 years. A commission of inquiry, appointed to examine the Ranger mine project, recommended that there was no reason why mining should not go ahead provided the government introduced strict safeguards to avoid polluting the area and that the rights of the aboriginal people were protected.

By John Lombard

CANBERRA, Australia (Gemini) — The Australian government is expected to give the go ahead in the next few months to the development of land at the tip of the Northern Territory that has been occupied by aborigines for more than 25,000 years.

Although white men first began exploring the area about 150 years ago they stayed to develop it. But now, with the discovery of uranium, it is planned to mine the land.

The decision is not being welcomed by the aborigines, for it will mean the end of dreamtime.

The most important bond the traditional aboriginal man has with anybody or anything is with land which he usually refers to as "his country". It is a religious bond and is tied up with his concept of the "dreaming".

According to aboriginal lore, before the "dreaming" the land existed but it was without shape or life. Then "spirit beings" or "dreamtime heroes", travelled over the land creating the physical features and all living things including the people. All land has a religious significance for aborigines, but sites associated with the spirit beings are particularly important.

Uranium will first come from the Ranger mine, but under the terms of an environmental report just published there will have to be very strict safeguards to protect the aboriginal sites in the area from pollution.

The author of the report, Mr. Justice Russell Fox, chief judge of the Australian Capital Territory Supreme Court, who headed the three-man commission of inquiry into the Ranger mine, is very concerned about the effect of mining on the aboriginal people.

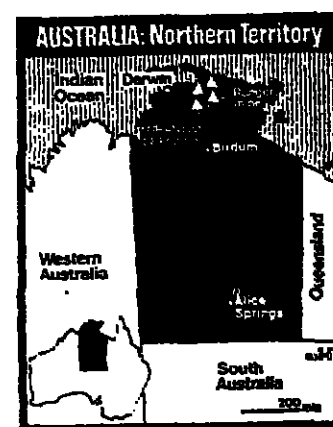
But he acknowledged that recent legislation which gave to the aborigines the rights to the land had been a turning point. He said the changed attitude was not a matter of conscience but of justice for the aboriginal people.

"We deem it to be a matter of the highest national interest that those many aboriginal people who currently live less than what they themselves regard as dignified and purposeful lives should be given every possible encouragement and assistance to improve their position," he wrote in his report.

The sadness of the situation is best summed up by one aboriginal leader who gave evidence to the commission. Silas Roberts told the commission bluntly that the white man was destroying all that the aboriginal people held dear.

"In my travels throughout Australia, I have met many aborigines from other parts who have lost their culture," he said. "They have always lost their land and by losing their land they have lost part of themselves."

"By way of example, they are like Christians who have lost their souls and don't know where they are -- just wandering. We are worried that we



are losing a little bit all of the time. We keep our ceremony, our culture, but we are always pushing."

The problems are that the aborigines are the largest ethnic group in the proposed mining area and the only one who considers the area their permanent home. Most of them continue to hold values and beliefs consistent with traditional aboriginal society and continue to recognise a religious relationship with the land. They continue to hunt game and gather foods.

Mr. Justice Fox found that the aborigines were faced with programmes involving rapid social change and which were causing a great deal of concern and difficulty for the people. He found "at increasing numbers of aborigines were seeking refuge from the growing tensions and pressures either by withdrawing altogether or by seeking relief through alcohol."

"The aborigines of the region are a depressed group whose standards of living are far below those acceptable to the wider Australian society," he wrote. "They are a community whose lives have been, and still are being, disrupted by the intrusions of an alien people. They feel the pressures of the white man's activities in relation to their land. In the face of mining exploration, and the threat of much further development, they feel helpless and lost."

"Their culture and their traditional social organisation do not enable them to cope with the many problems and questions to which this development gives rise. They feel harassed by all the people who have descended upon them in recent times in connection with mining proposals. They do not consider the proposed development as being advantageous to them, as their concerns and values are different from those held by the white man."

The commission found that excessive alcohol consumption by a large proportion of the aboriginal people in the region was having a deleterious effect on their general welfare. It felt that the future of these people would depend in large part on removing or substantially reducing the causes of this problem.

Mr. Justice Fox has recommended that the whole area should be made into one huge national park, which should provide protection for all rare species of flora and fauna, rare habitats, and important aboriginal art and archaeological sites.

He said that a large or sudden influx of tourists be kept out of the area and that aboriginals, if they are willing, be employed as rangers in the national park.

He spoke of the need to adopt a scheme designed to improve the morale of the people, enhance their welfare and reduce their alcohol dependence. He said that mining should be allowed to proceed only if taken in conjunction with decisions to respect aboriginal land rights.

He felt it was imperative that change be made to various acts to enable aboriginal land to become part of the proposed national park and that special arrangements be made to employ aboriginals at the mine if they wanted this. The government has already laid down strict rules about the aboriginal people being entitled to royalties from the mining operations and particularly for the money which comes from royalties to be used to help them.

The problems of mining the uranium -- the fuel for nuclear power plants -- are enormous as far as it affects the aboriginal people. Mr. Justice Fox noted the economic value of the uranium and of the millions of dollars that it will earn and came to the conclusion that the hazards of mining, if those activities were properly regulated and controlled, were not such as to justify a decision not to develop Australian uranium mines. This has been seen as giving the government the green light to allow mining to start.

But one significant recommendation that tends to be overlooked spoke of the need for the Fox Commission's report to be followed absolutely and completely. It said that "no part of our proposals should be varied unless it is clear that alternatives will be pursued which will just as satisfactorily achieve the same purposes and satisfy the same principles." The aboriginal people are looking to the government to follow the Fox report very precisely.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Jordanian dailies Thursday commented on the visit of His Majesty King Hussein to the southern Karak Governorate for the Silver Jubilee celebrations there.

AL RAI said that the Karak Governorate's Silver Jubilee celebrations carry a special significance because the south, more than any other part of the country, is in intensive need of development. For this reason the development projects of the south must be given special attention in as far as the Five-Year Plan is concerned.

The ambitions of the south are unlimited, the paper said. Its first goal is to regain its status in the past. A homeland of civilisations and cities inhabited by millions.

The ambitions of the people of the south can now be strengthened that their leader, the King, has met with them on the anniversary of Al Isra wa Al Miraj feast, with its heroic connotations.

The paper concluded that the King, who shares the problems of his people and is aware of their ambitions, no doubt realises that the first and most important step for the development of the south must be the establishment of a university there.

AL SHA'B said that it is customary for Hussein, who shares the ambitions and problems of his people, to meet them as he did on Wednesday in the Karak Governorate for the Silver Jubilee celebrations. Equally, the paper added, the people met their King as it is customary for citizens who are proud of their King as an enlightened leader. Thus, in Karak and in Moata, a myriad of love took place; love which binds the Jordanians to their King.

mutual love difficulties can be transcended. The great deal can be accomplished for this mutual love gives hope for further accomplishments through mobilising the potentials of the Jordanians which they acquired by hard work over the past 25 years of Hussein's reign. The paper concluded by saying that this mutual love makes the Jordanians understand the Silver Jubilee not only as an evaluation of past accomplishments but also as an occasion to renew their loyalty.

AL DUSTOUR, in an editorial entitled "The great meeting in the citadel of the south," said that southern Jordanians gathered on Wednesday to welcome their King and to re-express their loyalty to him.

The south, the paper said, has always been the particular concern of His Majesty who realises that it must be given an adequate chance to participate in the development of the country as a whole. Thus the south has been given particular importance in the Five-Year Plan, which took into consideration the area's natural resources, its strategic position and its natural right to prosper as an integral part of the larger Jordanian community.

The paper added that there is no doubt that the inauguration of Martyr Faisal College at Moata, as the nucleus for a future university would, by training specialists in technology and the sciences, open avenues for the industrial progress in Jordan. It would, in turn, help the south to progress economically and socially.

The paper concluded by saying that the warm welcome which the King was accorded in Karak will remain a sign of the people's renewed loyalty to the King.

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Yugoslav media head states Solidarity is vital to achieve decolonisation of information

Cooperation and solidarity among the non-aligned nations is a must if its desire to decolonise the flow of information are to be achieved, according to the President of Yugoslav Radio and Television, Mr. Ismail Bajra, who was in Amman last week for the two-day meeting of a committee preparing the important Conference of Broadcasting Organisations of Non-aligned Countries to be held in his home country at the end of October. He stated that the conference must work towards correcting the blatant imbalance in the field of information so a genuine two-way flow of information can be achieved between the developing worlds.

By Lina Gress
Special to the Jordan Times

Cooperation and solidarity among non-aligned countries, as well as greater collective self-reliance, will help fight the monopoly set up by the developed world to propagate information in the manner it chooses, Mr. Ismail Bajra, Yugoslav radio and television head, stressed.

This will also challenge its denial of the Third World's right to inform and be informed objectively and accurately, he added.

Mr. Bajra, however, threw out a warning that lack of co-operation and differences among the family of non-aligned nations might give the developed world a chance to slip in and undermine everything the non-aligned movement is trying to do.

"So far we have not been able to face the developed world in the way we should have because we have not been united," he said.

With the adoption of a unified attitude and our emergence on the international scene, our broadcasting and television organisations will become a mighty weapon with which to fight all the negative phenomena and non-humanitarian approaches and to safeguard our political, national, economic and cultural values.

The character of such a policy stems from resolutions taken at the Colombo summit of non-aligned countries, which drew up the long-term guidelines for the non-aligned movement.

It is normal that radio and television organisations should play the role of ambassadors of rapprochement between the non-aligned countries. Since they are better informed about one another, they will hasten solidarity and the translation into practice of the aims and principles of non-alignment, Mr. Bajra emphasised.

Passive receivers

He pointed out that as an indication of the serious in-

Prince Hassan to open RSS building centre

AMMAN (JNA). — The building materials research centre of the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) will be officially opened July 20 by His Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

The centre, set up by the Ministry of Public Works in 1972, became part of the RSS last year.

adequacy and imbalance in the general information flow, some non-aligned countries have been reduced to being passive receivers transmitting information from the point of view of the developed countries.

In this respect, Mr. Bajra stressed the importance of feeding the developed world's news agency pools with genuine information, especially on major international problems, such as the Middle East and Rhodesian crises.

On the other hand, Mr. Bajra said: "We must admit that occasionally we ignore or underestimate information from our own sources and take it from sources in the developed world."

On an optimistic note, Mr. Bajra said that the establishment of a "coordinating centre", as proposed by Jordan, to bring together all activities would certainly lead to the effective utilisation of the existing satellite communication system for the pooling, dissemination and reciprocation of information between the developed and underdeveloped worlds.

Mr. Bajra expressed the hope that the Conference of Broadcasting Organisations of Non-aligned Nations will start the ball rolling for the promotion of future programme, information and expertise exchanges. Furthermore, he stressed the need for an interim committee to follow up the implementation of conference decisions.

NATIONAL NOTES

* AMMAN. — His Majesty King Hussein Thursday received a cable of congratulations from U.S. President Jimmy Carter on the occasion of Princess Alia's marriage.

* AMMAN. — His Majesty King Hussein Thursday sent a cable of good wishes to French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing on the occasion of France's national day.

* AMMAN. — Minister of Information Adnan Abu Odeh received the Spanish ambassador to Jordan, who presented him with a decoration bestowed upon him by King Juan Carlos during his recent visit to Jordan.

* AMMAN. — Minister of Agriculture Salah Jum'a Thursday removed cucumbers from a ban on exports of vegetables due to an abundant crop here.



His Highness Crown Prince Hassan Thursday meets a five-man Australian group of M.P.s here to look into the situation in the Middle East. (JNA photo).

KING HUSSEIN RECEIVES CABLE FROM ANWAR SADAT

AMMAN (JNA). — His Majesty King Hussein Thursday received a cable from Egyptian President Anwar Sadat in reply to the one he sent the Egyptian president at the end of his visit Sunday.

The Egyptian president thanked the King for the good wishes he expressed in the cable. He stated that their frank discussions, governed by complete understanding and feelings of Arab brotherhood, will boost the strong relations between the two people to their mutual benefit and that of the Arab nation as a whole.

AMMAN (J.T.). — The prestigious French university, the Sorbonne, is to give a major boost to the University of Jordan.

A cooperation agreement between Jordan's first university and its Paris-based counterpart was signed in May and instru-

Ministry to carry out labour survey

AMMAN (JNA). — The Ministry of Labour Thursday instructed its offices in all governorates to carry out a comprehensive survey of all industries, which will be completed within a period of one month.

The survey will gather figures on the number of workers employed at each factory.

The ministry also asked for special emphasis to be put on the provision of public utilities and the existence of health and safety regulations in all factories.

The ministry called on labour culture institutes in Amman, Irbid, Zarqa and Aqaba to organise two courses on the above subjects, sources at the Ministry of Labour said Thursday.

The first of these courses will start in Amman at the end of July. Workers from Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, will take part.

Workers in the electrical industry will participate in a similar course in Irbid at the same time.

Sorbonne helps university here

ments of ratification exchanged last Monday.

The two universities will co-operate in the field of human sciences. Particular emphasis will be put on law, economics, archaeology and history. Staff exchanges and scholarships for higher studies and joint scien-

tific research will also be arranged.

The Sorbonne will take part in creating an archaeological laboratory here.

To boost relations, the French ambassador here has presented the university library with a collection of books and magazines specialising in law, economics and literature, as well as Arab and Islamic studies in French.

He also donated technical equipment for use in the language laboratory at the Faculty of Literature. The faculty will start teaching French language and literature as a specialisation in the next academic year.

9 clubs to be set up in Amman

AMMAN (JNA). — Amman Municipality will set up nine model clubs here in cooperation with the Ministry of Culture and Youth, Mayor of Amman Ma'n Abu Nuwwar said Thursday.

Mr. Abu Nuwwar, who was speaking at Al Qadisiyah Sports Club here, added that the clubs will consist of parks, recreation centres and sports facilities.

The municipality has completed plans for these clubs, which will cost JD 350,000, Amman's mayor concluded.

Mr. Abu Nuwwar visited the club to kick off its week of cleanliness, which is organised for Jabal Jaufeh.

High-level talks with Arab Gulf officials due

AMMAN (J.T.). — High-level contacts between prominent Jordanian figures and officials in Qatar and a number of other Gulf states are scheduled for the beginning of next week, the diplomatic correspondent of the Jordan Times' sister publication Al Ra'i learnt Thursday.

This comes on the heels of top-level consultations between Jordan and Syria, Saudi Arabia and Egypt to foster Arab co-ordination.

Australian M.P.s discuss Mideast with Prince Hassan

AMMAN (JNA). — His Highness Crown Prince Hassan Thursday received an Australian parliamentary delegation here on a five-day visit.

He discussed with its members the Middle East situation and the possibilities of the Geneva Middle East peace conference reaching a successful conclusion. Crown Prince Hassan also briefed them on Jordan's political and economic role in the region.

"Jordan is going through with its plans to develop its economy and build up its institutions despite the difficult period the region is passing through. We are intent on doing everything possible to ensure stability in the region and prosperity for its people," he stressed.

Jordan is still shouldering heavy financial burdens as a result of Israel's occupation of the West Bank, he said. Jordan supports the Palestine Libera-

tion Organisation and will do everything in its power to help recuperate the Palestinians' rights, he added.

The meeting was attended by Speaker of the Upper House Bahjat Talhoumi and Senators Ahmad Touqan and Fuad Qaqish.

The Australian delegation was also received by Prime Minister Mudar Badran Thursday noon. Discussions centred on the latest Middle East developments, the Geneva conference and the future of the region. The meeting was also attended by Senators Touqan and Qaqish.

The five-man delegation led by Mr. Anthony Staley, arrived here from Damascus Wednesday evening as part of a fact-finding tour of several Arab countries.

Mr. Staley and his colleagues have already visited Egypt and Syria and held talks with Presidents Anwar Sadat and Hafez Assad.

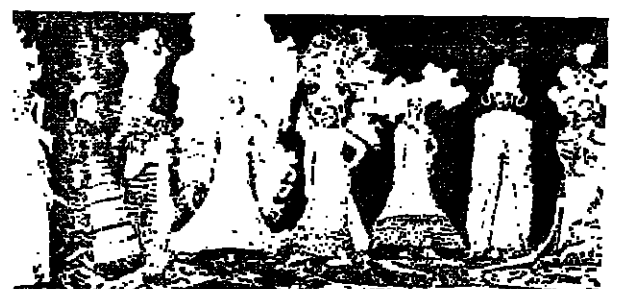


Premier Mudar Badran Thursday confers with the visiting Australian parliamentary team on the latest M.E. developments.

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British unions refuse wage restraint pact

LONDON, July 14 (AFP). — The Government in a surprise move today cancelled plans to release a white paper tomorrow on its economic strategy in the wake of last night's fruitless talks with trade union leaders on continued wage restraint.

Government sources said that instead, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Denis Healey, would make a statement on the government's policy to the House of Commons tomorrow.

Prime Minister James Callaghan held a two and a half hour meeting with leaders of the Trades Union Congress (TUC) last night to try to salvage the "social contract" —

the government-TUC pact under which British workers have accepted voluntary wage restraint since August 1975.

The TUC leadership put off a final decision on their position until after publication of the announced white paper.

Mr. Callaghan himself made it clear that the government, which has called for renewal of the social contract for a third year, would go ahead with its anti-inflationary policy with or without union support.

Strategy is broadly expected to include strict curbs on public sector wage rises, with the hope that union leaders will be able to moderate their members' demands, cutting the

cost of public services, keeping subsidies on basic foods, controlling credit and keeping the money supply down and trying for increased production.

Mr. Healey will announce the £1,000 million he had promised in income tax cuts if the unions agreed to a third year of the "social contract".

Latest economic indicators show that the economy is looking up at the employment growth up the Confederation of British Industry (CBI) has given its qualified support, while waiting for the details of the white paper.

Although Mr. Callaghan could hope to pull through on the economic front, politically he may be on shakier ground.

Observers recalled that when the 13-strong Liberal Party agreed last spring to support the government in the Commons — it is in a slight overall minority — they said the pact would not be extended past September unless the unions promised a third year of pay restraint.

They have refused that restraint and the Liberals, increasingly disenchanted with the Lib-Lab pact, may well not be satisfied with a vague union assurance of pay-claim moderation.

Political commentators were saying tonight that they could therefore not rule out the possibility of general elections in the autumn — well before the hoped-for economic improvement could come to Mr. Callaghan's aid.

El Al makes modest profit for 1976-77

TEL AVIV, July 14 (R). El Al Israeli Airlines made a modest net profit amounting to \$280,000 in the fiscal year 1976-77, compared to a loss of \$1.2 million the previous year, the company's Director Mr. Mordechai Ben Ari said here yesterday.

Presenting the airline's annual report to a news conference Mr. Ben Ari said that the total operating profit had increased by 22 per cent over last year — \$5.8 million compared to \$1.3 million in 1975-76.

Total income for the fiscal year, which ended on March 31, 1977, was \$257.2 million and the company's load factor for the year was 67.3 per cent as against 65.1 per cent the previous year.

Mr. Ben Ari said the company had ordered two more Boeing 747 jumbo jets. One — a cargo configuration — had already been delivered last month while the other will become operational in April 1978. Two more Boeing 747's will be acquired in 1980 and 1982, the director said.

Profits could have been bigger but for high security costs and currency fluctuations. Labour troubles had not caused financial loss but hurt the image of the company, Mr. Ben Ari said.

Carter pledges support for faltering U.S. sugar industry

WASHINGTON, July 14 (R). — The Carter administration will take steps to protect U.S. sugar producers from financial ruin if international sugar talks fail, U.S. Agriculture Secretary Bob Bergland said today. He told a Senate Finance subcommittee that the American sugar industry was "coming apart at the seams" as a result of low prices but he rejected suggestions that the administration take immediate action to support the price. He said the United

States would try first to achieve results through talks in the International Sugar Organisation, due to end in the first week of August.

"If no progress is made there, we will have to consider a domestic sugar policy", he said.

Import quotas, a target price programme similar to that in effect for other crops, and other price support devices would all be considered at that point, Mr. Bergland said.

Arab oil states recycle petrodollars

GENEVA, July 14 (R). — Major Arab oil-producing states invested an estimated \$88.6 billion in major industrialised countries and international organisations between 1974 and last year, a senior United Nations regional official said here today.

Mr. Mohammad Said Al Attar, Executive Secretary of the U.N. Economic Commission for

Western Asia, added: "These flows should help dispel earlier fears of balances of payments crises in the industrialised countries."

Addressing the U.N. Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), Mr. Al Attar said these figures were for Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iraq, Qatar and Abu Dhabi.

Crude oil produced in the region increased by about 13 per cent in 1976, compared with a decline of 10 per cent in 1975, he told the 54-nation council.

The Middle East region, apart from Lebanon, had international reserves totalling \$37.5 billion at the end of last year, compared with \$30.9 billion at

the end of 1975, Mr. Al Attar reported.

But public spending seemed to have declined in most countries. The growth in Gross Domestic Product (GDP), indicating the total real worth of the region's output, also showed "a marked slowing down" in 1975, according to latest figures available, and reached 15 per cent, compared with 44 per cent mainly from oil revenues in 1974, he added.

He said it was a cause of deep concern that in 1975 about two-thirds of the region's GDP originated in the oil sector.

States were trying to diversify production but faced shortages of trained manpower, he added.

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Following are official exchange rates in effect at the start of today's business day, as set by the Central Bank of Jordan.

The first column is how much you would receive in Jordanian fils for selling a unit of the foreign currency, while the second column denotes how much it would cost you to buy a unit of the foreign currency:

Saudi riyal	92.5	93.0
Lebanese pound	107.5	108.0
Syrian pound	80.9	81.2
Iraqi dinar	940	945
Kuwaiti dinar	1137	1141
Egyptian pound	467	477
Libyan dinar	740	750
UAE dirham	83.5	84.5
U.K. sterling	569	575
U.S. dollar	330	332
German mark	140.3	140.7
French franc	67	67.3
Swiss franc	132.3	132.7
Italian lira (for every 100)	34.7	37.6

Iran, Switzerland agree on petrochemical complex

TEHRAN, July 14 (R). — Iran and Switzerland have agreed in principle to build a petrochemical complex in Iran with total joint investment of \$3,000 million, according to an economic protocol signed here yesterday.

The protocol, which gave no other details of the complex, also called for joint investment in chemical and pharmaceutical industries.

The document was signed by Iranian Finance and Economy Minister Houshang Ansari and the Swiss Economic Minister Ernst Brugger.

The two sides also agreed to conclude two agreements on trade and transport.

Mr. Brugger, who flies home today after five days of talks, said he expected two-way trade to increase by \$300 million this year to \$1,000 million.

ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

Japan may get Saudi Arabian oil bonus

* TOKYO, July 14 (R). — Saudi Arabia is ready to consider supplying Japan with cheaper "bonus oil" in return for help in constructing a multi-million dollar petrochemical complex, vice minister for International Trade and Industry, Mr. Minoru Masuda, said here yesterday. Mr. Masuda, who had just returned from a two-week Middle East tour, also said that Japan should step up its economic cooperation with oil producing countries to obtain stable oil supplies.

French police halt bank fraud

* TOULOUSE, France, July 14 (AFP). — Police arrested two bank officials here yesterday after the discovery of an attempted \$200 million fraud on the French bank, Societe Generale. The arrest — backed by two others in Bordeaux and Paris — followed efforts in London to cash eight bank orders worth \$25 million each and the arrest by Scotland Yard there of an Egyptian who tried to cash them. The bank officials, Toulouse Branch Sub-Director Andre Peuchot and agent Michel Ruffin were reportedly approached in April by 44-year-old Albert Messaca claiming to act for Arab emirs.

New field will boost Bolivian oil output

* LA PAZ, July 14 (R). — A new oil field in southeastern Bolivia will boost the country's oil production by 27 per cent next year, Energy Minister Guillermo Jimenez Gallo said here yesterday. General Jimenez told a press conference that commercial production at the field, recently discovered by a local subsidiary of the U.S.-based Occidental Petroleum Company, will begin next January. The field is expected to produce about 10,000 barrels of oil and 50 million cubic feet of natural gas a day.

Arab bank grants loans to Africa

* DAMASCUS, July 14 (R). — The Board of the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa yesterday agreed to grant loans worth about \$21 million to four African countries to help them carry out development projects.

British trade deficit widens

* LONDON, July 14 (AFP). — Despite a marked decline in Britain's oil import bill last month, the trade deficit also widened to \$287 million in June as against the May figure of \$251 million. Exports were up \$172 million over the previous month to reach a new record of \$2,731 million, but imports also rose to a new all-time peak, jumping by \$208 million to a total of \$2,938 million. The sharp rise was mainly due to the purchase of \$230 million worth of oil drilling equipment for the North Sea last month, officials said. They said the oil deficit was reduced from \$303 million in May to \$182 million in June.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies against the dollar at the close of inter-bank trading on the London Foreign Exchange Market yesterday. Tourist rates will differ from those quoted below.

One sterling =	1.7193 / 95	U.S. dollars
One dollar =	2.2900 / 15	West German mark
	2.4475 / 85	Dutch guilders
	2.4183 / 98	Swiss francs
	35.71 / 74	Belgian franc
	4.8630 / 600	French francs
	882.65 / 85	Italian lire
	264.60 / 75	Japanese yen
	4.3725 / 55	Swedish crowns
	5.2620 / 50	Norwegian crowns
	5.9730 / 60	Danish crowns

WALL STREET REPORT

Not received

LONDON MARKET REPORT

The market closed easier on balance Thursday but the U.K. trade figures for June prompted a rally in short dated government bonds in after hours trading, dealers said.

Trading was quiet and at 15:00 the F.T. index was down 2.7 at 447.2.

At 15:30 equity leaders had fallen one to 4p in places having traded higher during the morning session.

Gold shares were mixed on balance and a similar trend was noted in U.S. and Canadian issues.

Price of gold closed in London Thursday at \$43.88/oz.

Should the world think again on nuclear energy?

Nuclear energy, the panacea which was going to solve the world's power problem and give it cheap, safe abundant electricity, is increasingly meeting criticism. The cost of building plants mounts almost yearly; accidents have happened at operating stations in spite of assurances on the safety factor; and the disposal of radioactive waste presents enormous difficulties. This article tells the story of the opposition that has developed in the United States to the building of a nuclear plant.

By Nikki Ball

NEW YORK (Gemin) — Nearly 2,000 people recently went to Seabrook, New Hampshire, to get arrested. Most succeeded. But it took about two days and seven judges working in shifts to complete the process.

Seabrook is a small fishing village on the New Hampshire sea coast about 40 miles north of Boston. Until recently, it was not a place that attracted much attention. What changed all that and brought the 2,000 people to Seabrook was the 1969 decision to locate a nuclear power plant in the area.

The governor of New Hampshire, Meldrim Thomson, and the state's most powerful newspaper, the conservative Manchester Union Leader, along with a number of businessmen, are strongly in favour of the Seabrook nuclear plant and of nuclear energy in general.

The people of Seabrook, on the other hand, have become progressively sceptical of the desirability of having a nuclear plant on their doorstep.

Opposition to the plant has taken on a regional character as well. Environmental groups throughout New England (a region composed of the states of Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island) banded together to oppose the licensing of the plant by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC). Without a licence from this federal body, the plant could not be built.

For two years, opponents of the plant argued against its construction in hearing after

hearing. Nonetheless, in June 1976, a licence was granted.

Also in 1976, the people of Seabrook held a referendum to decide just what their position should be regarding the nuclear plant. They voted (768 to 632) to oppose its construction.

However the Public Service Company of New Hampshire, the consortium of New England electricity companies which owns the Seabrook site, refused to be bound by the decision of the local residents.

When the licence was approved, some 30 environmental groups joined forces under the Clamshell Alliance. (Clamming is a major industry along the entire coast of eastern New England). Since it had proven impossible to stop the licensing of the plant, alliance members vowed to stop it from being built by sitting in at the construction site.

The first "occupation" of the Seabrook site occurred in August 1976. About 180 people were arrested. Some received three-month jail sentences. The winter months were occupied by legal cases concerning the nuclear plant.

The anti-plant coalition was given a boost when the Nuclear Regulatory Commission reversed its June decision and ordered construction at the site to halt.

Evidence of likely damage to marine life presented to the NRC by a regional branch of the federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) was behind this reversal. The Carter administration can reverse the reversal and its views on the issue are eagerly awaited by all concerned.

Many people consider that

whatever decision the administration reaches will be indicative of its long-term attitude towards the entire issue of nuclear power.

Previous indications of administration attitudes have not been favourable to those seeking to develop nuclear energy, since President Carter has recently opposed the building of breeder reactors and the reprocessing of plutonium.

At the same time, the attitude towards nuclear power seems to be changing throughout the U.S. Although a referendum to block further construction of nuclear power facilities in California failed last November, proponents of nuclear plants are facing more opposition and more serious questioning than ever before.

It was partly in recognition of this changing attitude and partly in an attempt to widen the debate on nuclear energy that the most recent sit-in at Seabrook took place.

Taking as their model, a 1976 occupation of a West German nuclear site by 28,000 people which forced the cancellation of that project, the Clamshell Alliance promised to remain at Seabrook until construction plans were dropped.

Governor Thomson and some 300 police from five of the six New England states (Massachusetts declined to send reinforcements) had other plans for the demonstrators. Previously trained in non-violent tactics, the protestors allowed themselves to be arrested.

That, however, was easier said than done. Not only was it necessary to borrow police to handle the crowd and judges to process the arrests, but four National Guard armoureds and several school buses and trucks were pressed into service to provide temporary jail space.

Well aware of the chaos they were creating, the Clamshell Alliance vowed to re-occupy the site soon with many more than 2,000 protestors. Given the growing interest in the nuclear power issue (which the most recent sit-in at Seabrook will probably increase) and the fact that, even for this sit-in, some demonstrators came from Alaska and California, that promise should not be considered an idle gesture.

The argument against the Seabrook installation has been based on both economic and safety considerations.

The proposed plant will be cooled by circulating sea water, which, once it has absorbed sufficient heat, will be returned to the ocean. While this cooling system will admittedly not make excessive demands on the region's fresh water supplies, environmentalists have noted that the process will raise the temperature of the sea water in the vicinity of the plant by about 38 degrees Fahrenheit.

It was this evidence which convinced the Environmental Protection Agency that the plant would be harmful to marine life. And harming the marine life almost inevitably means harming the economic life of the inhabitants of Seabrook and other coastal fishing villages to whom catching

fish, clams and lobsters is a major industry.

On the safety issue, opponents of the plant point out that the construction site is close to the Ottawa-Boston earthquake fault line. While there is no guarantee that an earthquake would seriously damage the proposed plant, there is equally no guarantee that it would escape an earthquake unscathed.

To those concerned about the danger of radioactive leakage, this siting problem is not a minor one.

Proponents of nuclear energy have done their best, of course, to discredit the Clamshell Alliance and its allies. The Manchester Union Leader in particular has sought to characterise the demonstrators as "wild leftists" and has implied that they are somehow linked to the Communist Party.

In Florida, the Turkey Point

fossil fuels are run down.

The campaign has been conducted largely by the major electricity companies which have investments in nuclear plants. But it has been backed up by the U.S. government. Neither has wanted serious questions to arise concerning the economics or the safety aspects of the nuclear power issue. In this they succeeded fairly well until the beginning of the 1970s.

Since then, people concerned about the increased reliance on nuclear energy have begun to dig up facts that are less than welcome to proponents of nuclear power.

Despite industry claims that nuclear reactors are completely safe, buttressed by many back-up systems, there is growing evidence that is not always the case.

In Florida, the Turkey Point



NUCLEAR HAZARD HAMPER POWER STATION PLANNERS — Nuclear power station construction programmes are fast being slowed down by protracted planning procedures, stricter safety regulations and protests lodged by members of the general public. Hesse has taken the precaution of providing the general public with ample information about the proposed extensions to Biblis nuclear power station, which is already the largest in the world. It currently consists of two reactor blocks with installed capacity of 1,200 and 1,300 megawatts respectively. Photographs of the design of the third reactor block are supplied to members of the general public on demand so that people can judge for themselves whether safety precautions are adequate.

To environmentalists, this sort of attack is not, unfortunately, new. Opponents of the Teton Dam in Idaho (which collapsed last year as it was being filled for the first time) received "hate" telephone calls in which, among other things, they were accused of being "communists" and "anti-American".

However, in view of the changing attitude towards nuclear power in the U.S. nuclear "hardliners" like Governor Thomson might soon find themselves out on a limb.

In the U.S., the nuclear power issue has been as a sort of cover for the wider issue of nuclear weapons, providing nuclear research in that area with a certain respectability.

Thus, there has been a large propaganda campaign since the end of World War II aimed at convincing U.S. citizens that nuclear reactors are the "modern" way of generating power and that this technology is indispensable as supplies of

plant run by Florida Power and Light is being shut down. The reason? There is leakage of radioactive water from the cooling system.

In addition, the entire nuclear waste disposal issue has been fraught with problems. The West Valley reprocessing plant south of Buffalo, New York, has been shut down because water has leaked out of a tank storing some two million cubic feet of buried radioactive wastes. The water, it self radioactive has leaked into a stream which feeds Lake Erie, the source of Buffalo's water supply.

These are not, it should be added, isolated examples. At the end of January this year, a television documentary on the problems of nuclear waste disposal immediately drew fire from those with a vested interest in the further development of nuclear energy.

Among other tactics, pressure was put on the employees of firms involved with nuclear

energy to follow into the "modern" era. They are not told, however, of the dangers that they can import along with their reactors. To some extent, this is not surprising. The truth about the lack of safety in existing U.S. plants is only slowly being discovered.

But now accidents are occurring in U.S. nuclear facilities, problems of radioactive waste disposal and the true costs of nuclear energy are becoming known, other countries should take these new facts into consideration when facing foreign companies eager to sell their reactors.

This is particularly true in view of a recent article in the journal produced by the International Atomic Energy Agency. It showed that developing countries are sold reactors that are less safe than those operating on the territory of the selling country. Let the buyer beware.

NOTICE

A well-trained and experienced baby sitter, cook and house keeper is looking for a job. Full-time or part-time, preferably with Americans or Britons. If interested please call 83130, Zarqa.

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1. Three flats, each consisting of one bedroom, living room, kitchen and bathroom. Nicely furnished.
2. Two single bedrooms with lavatories. Centrally heated, nicely furnished. Located in Jabal Mussein beside the Golden Leaf Bakery.

If interested please call 67158, Amman.

FORECAST FOR FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1977

Your Daily HOROSCOPE

from the CARROLL RICHTER INSTITUTE

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A good time to get involved in the little but necessary things of everyday life that require attention such as shopping, doing errands, getting out correspondence and whatever concerns the home and having things there in good shape for a satisfactory operation. Be thoughtful.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Take time to put home affairs in good shape and get rid of any clutter there. Study details of a new project that appeals to you.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Good time to handle reports that are routine and necessary, but be accurate. Take time to visit with friends and relatives.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Review your property and financial standing and know what your true position is. Plan any repairs that are needed. Spend more time with family and show you are devoted.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Know what it is you want to accomplish in a personal way and take right steps in such directions. Enjoy company of good friends.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Although you want to get busy in the business world, it is better you make your plans in the quiet of your own surroundings first. Take care of routine chores that are expected of you. Do so willingly.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Know what will please your good friends and show you are devoted to them. Join a group meeting that could give you much pleasure.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Know what you want and then go after it with vim and vigor and get right results. Improving career methods is also wise at this time.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Find a better way to handle finances. Be sure to cut down on expenses. Show more thought for a loved one and come to a better understanding. Avoid one who is too demanding.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Be more serious at the work ahead of you and get much accomplished early. Be efficient at the handling of business deals.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Situations arise that reveal just where you stand with partners and can do much to improve relationships. A civic affair can be beneficial to you.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Catch up on your duties by applying yourself very seriously and clear the slate for more important matters coming soon. Please a co-worker and get added cooperation.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Plan recreations for any free time you have coming. Contact right congenials. Show more affection for loved ones.

RESTAURANT TAIWAN TOURISM

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3rd Circle Jabal Amman

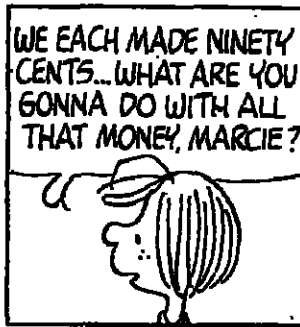
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Many many thanks for your kindly patronage.

GRAFFITI

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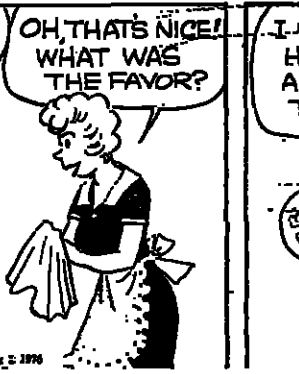
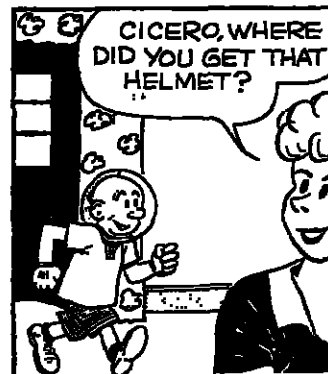
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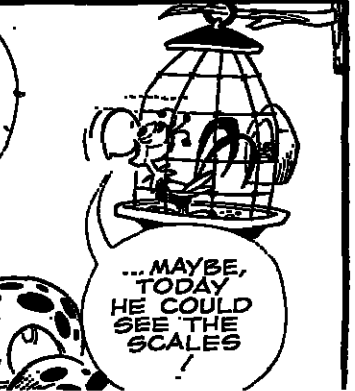
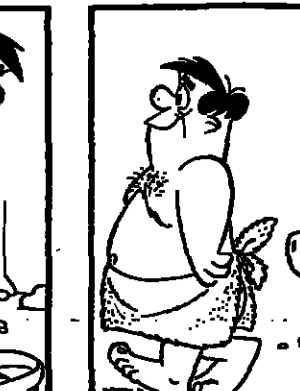
ANDY GAPP



MUTT & JEFF



THE FLINTSTONES



LAUGHS FROM EUROPE

ENGLAND
Waller

"When Mr. Smith comes in, tell him I'm out. You had better be drinking coffee, have your feet on the desk and be reading a comic book, or he'll never believe you!"

THE BETTER HALF By Barnes



"Just keep that up and you'll get a whiplash!"

PROVERBS

The hare never made it but the tortoise did.

GORED BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF
© 1976 The Chicago TribuneNorth-South vulnerable.
South deals.

NORTH
♠ Q
♥ A 9 2
♦ A Q 10 9
♣ A K 10 9 5

WEST **EAST**
♠ K J 8 3 ♠ 10 9 5 4 2
♥ K Q 10 3 ♥ J 8 7
♦ 8 ♦ K 2
♣ Q J 7 4 ♣ 8 6 2

SOUTH
♠ A 7 6
♥ 6 5 4
♦ J 7 6 5 4 3
♣ 3

The bidding:
South West North East
Pass Pass 1 ♣ Pass
1 ♦ Dble. Rdbld. 1 ♣
Pass 2 ♣ 3 ♣ Pass
4 ♣ Pass 6 ♦ Pass
Pass Pass
Opening lead: King of ♣.

We sometimes feel that the average bridge player would be better off had he never heard of a finesse. The temptation to take every finesse in sight becomes all-consuming, and sounder lines are often overlooked.

South was rather aggressive in pushing his side to what turned out to be an excellent slam. Even though he had a six-card suit and a singleton, and his partner had agreed on diamonds as trumps by redoubling and cue-bidding spades, South's cue-bid of the ace of spades overstated his values. We would have preferred a jump to five diamonds, which would have left North with the option of going on to slam.

West led the king of hearts, won by the ace. After cashing dummy's high clubs for a heart discard, declarer entered his hand

with the ace of spades and took the trump finesse. Unfortunately East turned up with the king, and his heart return spelled defeat. Declarer would probably

have made his contract had dummy held a low diamond instead of the queen. Since he could not then finesse, declarer would have had to

cast about for another line, and he would have come up with one that stood a better chance of succeeding. Follow what happens if de-

clarer decides to spurn the trump finesse. After winning the ace of hearts, declarer should cash the trump ace in an effort to drop the king. When this does not

work, he cashes two high clubs, discarding a heart from his hand, and ruffs a club. The ace of spades and a ruff puts him in dummy to ruff another club, setting up

the fifth club. Now declarer simply ruffs his last spade to enter dummy and sluffs his remaining heart on the

good club, and his only loser is the king of trumps.

This is an excellent line. It succeeds whenever the king of diamonds is single-

ton; when the hand with four clubs holds the king of diamonds doubleton; or when slam.

the cards are distributed as above. These combined chances are certainly better than a 50 per cent finesse.

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YULEG

EJYTT

TRYSAF

TERRAH

Answer here:

Yesterday's Jumbles: ABBOT GOUTY NINETY HERALD

Answer: What the panhandler asked for—"A DOUGHNATION"



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS

1. Lamentation

6. Insertion mark

11. Arrow poison

12. Cottonwood

13. Mimosa

14. Diject

15. Fountain, for example

16. Holland commune

18. Wolframite

19. Genuffect

21. Specific date

23. Harrier

26. Representative

28. Fidefin and Salome

30. Hereditary factors

31. Vampire

32. About town

34. Hindrance

36. Pigeon pea

37. Absorbed

40. Poison

42. The Fishes

44. Trilling

45. Forer: poetic

46. French Parliament

47. Agate and pica

SOLUTION OF YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE

DOWN

1. Mussolini

2. Algerian seaport

3. 100,000 ruyres

4. Eastern

5. English novelist

6. Social outcast

7. Fish sauce

8. Mohammedan month

9. Rival

10. Craggy hill

11. Size of writing paper

17. Fish

19. Greek spirit

20. Validity

22. I do

23. Black-backed gull

24. Milky glass

25. Experienced

27. Thicken

29. Divet

33. Early French king

35. Prickly pear

37. Palestine seaport

38. Numbers

39. Compass point

40. Force in Latin

41. Stationary

43. Fall month abbr

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

Channel 3 & 6:
10:00 Quana
10:15 Children's programme
10:45 Science for children
11:15 Secrets of the sea
12:15 Religious programme
12:30 Amble series
14:00 Soccer match
15:00 Amble series
16:30 Towards the year 2000
17:00 Amble series
18:30 Gommade

Channel 2:

19:30 Religious programme
20:30 Amble series
21:20 Superpage
19:30 Religious programme
20:30 Amble series
21:20 Superpage

Channel 6:

19:30 News in Hebrew
19:45 Varieties
20:30 About Jordan
21:10 Short stories
22:30 News in English
22:15 Crown Court

RADIO JORDAN

7:00 Breakfast show
7:30 News
7:40 News reports
8:00 Morning show
12:00 Pop session
12:30 News summary
12:45 Pop session
13:00 Pop session
14:00 News
14:10 Music
14:20 Play of the week

RBC RADIO

12:45 Sports Round-up
13:00 News Commentary
13:15 People and Politics
13:30 Saturday Special
14:00 Saturday Special
14:30 World News
15:00 Radio Newsweek
15:15 Saturday Special
15:30 World News
15:45 Saturday Special
16:00 Sports Round-up
16:30 News
16:45 Radio Newsweek
17:00 Theatre of the Air
17:15 My Kind of Jazz
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Zia-ul-Haque orders release of Pakistani political detainees

RAWALPINDI, July 14 (R). — Pakistan's military strongman, Gen. Zia-ul-Haque, said today he has ordered the release of all political prisoners and repeated his determination to restore the country to civilian rule in October following last week's bloodless military takeover.

A total of 18 leading politi-

cians, nine each from the former ruling Pakistan People's Party (PPP) and the opposition Pakistan National Alliance (PNA) were put in protective custody after the coup.

Sixteen of them, including former Premier Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, are still being held.

Gen. Zia-ul-Haque did not

however say when they would be freed.

Giving his first news conference since the coup on July 5, the Cavalry general said that at the time of the takeover he feared civil war.

He promised to rule with an iron fist for the next three months to ensure law and order and to reduce political tension.

Gen. Zia-ul-Haque ruled out trial of Mr. Bhutto or any other politician, saying the issue should be decided by the next elected government.

He also ordered the dissolution of all but one special court set up during Mr. Bhutto's rule. The only one left would be a court trying Pathan leader Abdul Wali Khan on conspiracy charges, he said.

Explaining his reasons for the army takeover, which was codenamed "Operation Fair Play", the general said he concluded there was no meeting ground between the PPP and the PNA to resolve the country's four-month-old political crisis.

Of the 18 leading politicians detained, the general said: "They hold the destiny of the country in their hands and they need seclusion to start thinking of the task ahead."

He denied suggestions that he had staged the coup in collusion with Mr. Bhutto or that the army intended to seek power for longer than three months.

Finland returns to USSR

HELSINKI, July 14 (R). — Finland yesterday returned to the Soviet Union two young Russians who hijacked a Soviet airliner last Sunday.

A special Soviet aircraft flew Mr. Alexander Zaginjak, 19, and Mr. Gennady Selushko, 22, from Helsinki to Leningrad yesterday afternoon, the Finnish Interior Ministry said in a statement.

Earlier yesterday the Finnish government met and heard a report from acting Minister of Justice Paul Paavola about measures being taken to return the two men to the Soviet Union.

Two hours later they were driven to the airport by Interior Ministry officials and handed over to Soviet security representatives.

A Ministry of Justice statement issued after the government meeting said the two men

was based on the 1975 extradition agreement between Finland and the Soviet Union.

The official Soviet extradition request was lodged with Finnish authorities on Tuesday, the ministry said. It is believed this is the first case to be covered by the treaty.

Under Soviet law the two men face prison terms of three to 15 years. In exceptional circumstances, a killing during a hijacking can result in the death penalty under Soviet law.

The Finnish Foreign Minister said yesterday Finland would comply with the Soviet request for the hijackers to be handed back but "there were documents and papers to be signed first."

The Ministry of Justice statement said the two men had not denied the hijacking and they had been provided with a defence counsel.

Europe favours Carter's neutron bomb because it kills in a "clean" way

BRUSSELS, July 14 (R). — European NATO states want President Carter to deploy the controversial neutron bomb in Europe because it would not, like existing "dirty" nuclear weapons, kill millions of their own people in any war with the Warsaw Pact.

President Carter wants the weapon to be produced -- the Senate debated funds for it yesterday -- but says he has yet to take a final decision on deploying it.

Informed sources at NATO headquarters here said that West Germany, where any NATO-Warsaw Pact war is likely to be fought, is particularly concerned about what strategists call "collateral damage" -- the slaughter of friendly people along with enemy troops.

The neutron bomb is a relatively "clean" weapon because it kills with a localised spray of deadly neutrons. So it could be used on Soviet troops close to West German cities without killing nearby civilians.

NATO planners theorise that any attacking Soviet troops would quickly move close to heavily-populated areas, so forcing NATO to pay a terrible toll in West German civilian lives if it hit the Russians with nuclear strikes.

Radiation from a neutron warhead is supposed to dissipate within hours, allowing forces using the weapon to move in and occupy previously enemy-held territory without opposition.

Gen. Alexander Haig, NATO European Commander and an advocate of the neutron bomb, said on Tuesday European member states were enthusiastic about the weapon, which can be delivered by missiles or artillery.

The sources said yesterday that the Europeans also want other kinds of improved nuclear weapons to be sent to Europe.

These include a blast bomb to strike at heavily-fortified positions such as underground military headquarters. These bombs, being developed in the United States, yield little radiation and mean little fall-out danger for nearby civilians.

The sources said the United States is also developing a nuclear fire bomb which could be used to burn down entire forests, depriving attackers of cover. But the weapon was not suitable for use in densely-populated Europe.

The sources said deployment of the neutron bomb to Europe would give NATO greater flexibility in meeting any Soviet attack. And this would make the Russians think twice about any move which could invite nuclear response.

U.S. officials in NATO have said the weapon could be deployed in Europe within 18 months of production.

Critics of the neutron bomb charge that once such a weapon is produced, military pressure will make its deployment inevitable.

The alliance is updating its tactical nuclear weapons in Europe -- the United States stores some 7,000 here -- because the Soviet Union has made vast strides in bringing its nuclear forces up to parity with NATO.

For years NATO said its lead in tactical nuclear weapons in Europe would deter any Soviet attack. But one of the alliance's most senior intelligence officers told a secret strategic conference in Belgium recently that both sides were now roughly equal in tactical nuclear strength.

Mr. Luxford said the prison had been having racial troubles for two months.

Describing the groups taking part in the fighting, Mr. Luxford said: "We have an outlaw motorcycle group called 'Satan's Few' and the American National Socialist Party, or Nazi Party, which are the white supremacist groups. It appears that the Black Muslims have also been involved."

Forty-one per cent of the prisoners are white and 40 per cent black. The rest are mostly Mexican-Americans.

As well as the three convicts killed in the fighting, four prisoners were seriously injured.

Mr. Luxford could not say how long the prisoners would be confined to their cells.

"The prison is in a total general lockdown," he said. "It's impossible to say when the lockdown will end right now. We have to have the cooperation of the inmates."

Commemorating revolutions of 1958, 1968 Iraqi national celebrations begin

BAGHDAD, July 14 (R). Guns boomed at dawn today heralding the beginning of celebrations commemorating two national occasions.

The first relates to the 19th anniversary of the July 14, 1958 revolution which toppled the monarchy in Iraq and the second to the ninth anniversary of the July 17, 1968 movement which brought the Baath Party to power in Iraq.

Soldier here in a ceremony attended by members of the Ruling Revolutionary Command Council (RCC), high-ranking military officers, diplomatic envoys and military attaches.

The Iraq News Agency said several government officials headed for the various provinces to inaugurate or lay the foundation stones of projects estimated to cost about 247 million dinars (£370 million), covering the fields of industry, agriculture, education and other public services.

The agency said President Ahmad Hassan Al Bakr and RCC Vice Chairman Saddam Hussein as well as other party leaders received cables from the various establishments in the country praising the regime's achievements.

Iraqi leaders received such cables from the Iraqi Communist Party, the Kurdistan Democratic Party and the Palestinian command movement.

Several thousand young men and women flocked to Baghdad in the past few days from 15 Arab countries to take part in the celebrations, the agency added.

As part of the celebrations, President Bakr today attended the graduation of a group of military officers.

Baghdad and other cities were gaily decorated and Iraqi newspapers published supplements to mark the festivities.

France celebrates Bastille Day

PARIS, July 14 (R). — France's ability to assemble a military alert quickly in case of emergency was the theme of today's traditional Bastille Day parade.

President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing watched from a platform outside the Military College near the Eiffel Tower as 12 giant planes flew low over the capital to herald the start of the hour-long National Day display.

Similar planes, Transall transports, flew Moroccan military aid to Zaire earlier this year to help President Mobutu Sese Seko defeat an invasion force in Shaba (formerly Katanga) Province.

M. Giscard d'Estaing then took the salute as motorised units and 3,300 men from the marine light infantry, the parachute regiments and naval and air force commando units marched past.

The parade ended in traditional manner with a slow march past by elements of the Foreign Legion, who as always brought the loudest cheers

from holiday crowds lining the boulevards.

Today's parade, in dry but overcast conditions, ended at the Champ de Mars, the long left-bank gardens in front of the Military College where revolutionaries in 1790 celebrated the first anniversary of the fall of the infamous Bastille Prison.

Until the reform-minded M. Giscard d'Estaing became president in 1974, the procession was traditionally held on the Champs Elysees, just across the River Seine.

That year, however, he ordered it moved to the working class east of the city in order, he said, to bring the army closer to the people. The experiment was repeated in 1975, but last year the parade returned to the Champs Elysees.

In another reform this year, M. Giscard d'Estaing opened the Elysee Presidential Palace to the public for the first time.

In a radio interview today, the president said he wanted Bastille Day to be a festival of national unity.

W. Germans can work in hospitals if they object to army service

BONN, July 14 (R). — A controversial new West German law signed yesterday by President Walter Scheel will permit young men to avoid military service by signing a simple statement of conscientious objection to it. They will no longer have to appear before a tribunal to justify their objections. But they will be liable to perform 18 months civil service in hospitals or similar institutions instead of 15 months under arms.

The opposition Christian Democratic Party (CDU) protested that the law, which comes into force on Aug. 1, virtually banishes compulsory military service. The CDU warned that it would weaken the Bundeswehr (federal armed forces) and hazard the nation's defences. A CDU spokesman said the party would contest its validity in the Constitutional Court on the grounds that the government had not presented it to the CDU-dominated upper house (Bundesrat) for assent.

More than 40,000 young men of military age registered last year as conscientious objectors -- an increase of nearly 25 per cent over the year before. Each annual age-group comprises about 400,000, of whom around 300,000 are found fit to serve.

News Focus

Albania's attack on China is nothing short of a step on a dangerous road

By Peter Griffiths

PEKING, July 14 (R). — Fresh signs have emerged this week of a growing rift between China and its tiny European ally, Albania.

Analysts here said it appeared a decade-and-a-half of alliance between the two might be drawing to a close following a bitter Albanian attack on Peking's policies and ideology.

Sources at Peking University reported yesterday some Albanian students, packing their bags to travel home for the summer vacation, had expressed doubts whether they would be able to return and complete their studies.

No new Albanian students have arrived at Peking University this year to begin undergraduate sessions.

Meanwhile, the Albanian Embassy went on Tuesday to the unprecedented length of delivering by hand to foreign correspondents and embassies texts of last week's attack on China. Observers cannot remember them supplying material to Western newsmen before.

The commentary, in the form of an editorial in Albania's Zeri i Popullit newspaper, accused China, without actually naming it, of "deflecting the revolutionary movement from its true path."

The newspaper described the Maoist theory of three worlds (superpowers, developed European-type countries and developing countries) as "anti-Leninist."

It accused the Chinese of only condemning one superpower (the Soviet Union) while

supporting the other (the United States), and rapped them for abandoning "liberation movements" in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Peking's growing disenchantment with Albania, once virtually its only ally, is reflected in the official press here.

Last Sunday the People's Daily newspaper reported a Peking reception to mark Albanian Army Day in four brief paragraphs. Last year the report stretched to over 800 words.

It spoke of "comrades in arms in the same trench" and "warm expressions of militant unity" -- sentiments conspicuously absent from the latest version.

Tirana appeared perplexed by the dramatic anti-radical purges following Chairman Mao Tse-tung's death last September. Leftist ideologue Yao Wen-yuan was the last important Chinese to visit the Balkan state.

Shortly after the October purge, Albania failed for the first time in memory to be among the first countries to send Peking a congratulatory note on a major event -- the appointment of Mr. Hua Kuofeng to replace the late Mao as party chairman.

Analysts believe Albania may have to pay dearly for slamming the door on China and setting itself up as the only true disciple of Marxism-Leninism. Since the Communist takeover at the end of World War II Albania has relied successively on neighbouring Yugoslavia, the Soviet Union and China for economic survival.

If the lopsided relationship between 800 million Chinese

and 2.5 million Albanians is indeed floundering, the latter will probably withdraw into friendless isolation.

With the vital pipeline of Chinese aid turned off, Albania's already impoverished economy would be hard hit. Tirana figures recently showed the country fell largely short of the targets set when the last five-year plan began in 1971.

So far Peking has failed to make an open reply to the Albanian accusations that it is "distorting the truth and deceiving the people" over its U.S. policy, or making "a flagrant departure from the teachings of Marxism-Leninism" in its theory of "three worlds".

Last month, however, Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua spelled out Peking's attitude to the capitalist European "second world" at a banquet for Italian Foreign Minister Arnaldo Forlani.

The developed second world is uniting with the underdeveloped Third World to oppose "big power hegemonism" (China's codeword for Soviet expansionism), Mr. Huang said.

"We are glad to note that the call by various countries in West Europe for stronger unity among them has made progress," he added.

To the radical purists in Tirana such support for capitalist powers is anti-revolutionary anathema. According to them there are only two worlds, the imperialist exploiters and the camp of the true socialist revolutionaries -- these days presumably only represented by the Albanians themselves.

Archbishop Lefebvre: Reconciliation with Pope Paul underway

BOGOTA, July 14 (AFP). — accompanied by a police escort. Rebel traditionalist Archbishop Marcel Lefebvre arrived here yesterday and declared that he was in the process of reconciliation with Pope Paul.

The Swiss-based French prelate said on arrival from the United States via Venezuela that he had written to the Pope three days ago and he expected his relations with the Vatican to return to normal promptly.

Reporters and photographers, many of whom had been waiting at Eldorado International Airport for Archbishop Lefebvre since Tuesday, swarmed around his plane on the tarmac. Amid the worldwide controversy he has provoked, his arrival statement caused a sensation.

The former Archbishop of Dakar and Senegal, topped off more than a year of defiance of the Pope by ordaining 14 priests last month at his headquarters in Ecône, Switzerland.

He has already been suspended from priestly functions by the Vatican, and the Ecône ceremony, carried out despite a personal appeal from Pope Paul, raised the prospect of excommunication and resulting schism in the Catholic Church.

The 61-year-old traditionalist came to Colombia for a weeklong "private visit" after failing to obtain an entry visa to Mexico. He is to stay with a sister, Maria Teresa Lefebvre, who lives in the mountain city of Pereira west of here.

After his surprise statement, he made his way warily through the mass of newsmen murmuring: "Gracias, gracias", boarded a car with an interpreter and drove off into Bogota.

USSR optimistic about outcome of Belgrade meet

BELGRADE, July 14 (R). — The chief Soviet delegates to the Belgrade conference on East-West détente said today he was very optimistic about a successful outcome of the meeting.

Mr. Yuri Vorontsov reported breakthrough in talks with the United States and told reporters after a plenary meeting: "We are working and have achieved very good results. I am very optimistic."

Western delegates said Mr. Vorontsov and U.S. chief delegate Albert Shorer had reached basic agreement on several key issues at the preliminary meeting here to prepare for a full-scale review in the autumn of the 1975 Helsinki accord on European security and cooperation.

The accord covers East-West security, economic cooperation and human rights -- a dominant issue for the West which wants close scrutiny of the Soviet Bloc's record in this field.

Bigger role suggested for non-European Mediterranean states at Belgrade meet

BELGRADE, July 14 (R). — Mediterranean countries said yesterday non-European states bordering the sea should have a significant role at the Belgrade European Security Conference, delegates reported.

The call, from Spain and backed by other states including Portugal, Yugoslavia and Italy, suggested that non-European Mediterranean states should make a bigger contribution than was hitherto foreseen at the full-scale autumn conference.

Senior delegates said that southern European countries officially participating in the conference wanted the non-European countries bordering the Mediterranean to play a much more active role in the autumn gathering by contributing to discussions both in the plenary sessions and a special committee on problems in the region.

Malta said European security was intimately linked to the situation in the Mediterranean. The Maltese were unhappy about the reluctance of many Eastern and Western

countries to drag into the conference such complex issues as the Arab-Israeli conflict and Cyprus, delegates said.

Malta is expected to come up this week with more extensive proposals for the main conference, possibly including suggestions that the non-European Mediterranean countries should take part in the principal specialised committees dealing with the main sections of the Helsinki accords, according to diplomats.

"Nearly everybody is afraid

of such a proposal, since it would exacerbate the already complex issues dividing East and West," commented one senior diplomat. "Most of the nine neutral countries don't want this either, whatever their sympathies might be," he said.

Delegates said that Polish chief delegate Marian Dobrosielski told a closed working session yesterday that the East was willing to accept a limited role for the specialised committees.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Eritreans begin attack on Asmara

* KHARTOUM, July 14 (AFP). — Guerrillas of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) have begun an attack on Asmara, the provincial capital of Ethiopia's breakaway Eritrean region, the Sudan news agency reported here yesterday. Fierce fighting was raging around the Kagnew communications station, near Asmara, formerly operated by the United States, the Sudanese agency said.

U.K. parliament votes against Labour

* LONDON, July 14 (AFP). — The Labour government was defeated in a parliamentary vote yesterday for the second time in two days, this time on a bill concerning the rights of arrested persons. By 89 votes to 86 the House of Commons approved a private member's bill authorising anyone arrested by the police and taken to a police station to get in touch with a third person. Home Secretary Merlyn Rees urged the house to await the conclusions of a Royal Commission looking into the subject. The bill was sponsored by a Labour member.

Anti-American protests hit Athens

* ATHENS, July 14 (R). — A bomb today slightly damaged a building containing offices of the American Express Company in an outbreak of anti-American demonstrations. Earlier, an American professor's car was set ablaze outside his home in the centre of the Greek capital. Police also defused a bomb containing three kgs. of dynamite outside another American building in the city. No casualties were reported. The incidents were blamed on protesters against alleged U.S. support for the former military government which collapsed in July, 1974, and for alleged U.S. tolerance of the Turkish invasion of Cyprus in the same month.

Congress Party M.P.s stage protest

* NEW DELHI, July 14 (R). — Congress Party members walked out of the Lok Sabha (lower house) today in protest at a remark by Home Minister Charan Singh that former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government had planned to kill opposition leader Mr. Yeshwantrao Chavan, former Foreign Minister and leader of the opposition Congress parliamentary party, said it was a "scandalous and malicious statement" and the home minister should either produce evidence to support the charge or withdraw it. The opposition walk out climaxed a 20-minute row during which M.P.s clashed verbally with the ruling Janata Party members.

Somali president in Saudi Arabia

* AMMAN, July 14 (R). — Saudi Arabia's Crown Prince Fahd bin Abdul Aziz yesterday conferred with Somali President Mohammed Siad Barre, Riyadh Radio reported. The two-hour meeting was attended by Saudi Foreign Minister, Prince Saud Al Faisal, and Somali Minister of State at the Presidency, Col. Abdi Warsame Ismail, the radio said. The meeting was an extension of talks which began on Tuesday between the Somali president and King Khalid. The radio added, it quoted the Saudi Press Agency as saying the two sides reviewed current developments in the Middle East and Africa. President Barre arrived in Jeddah on Tuesday on a visit to Saudi Arabia lasting a few days.

Soviet admiral dies "suddenly"

* MOSCOW, July 14 (R). — Admiral Semyon Lobov, one of the Soviet Union's chief naval planners, has died aged 64, it was announced today. An obituary in the Communist Party daily Pravda, signed by Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev and senior party and military figures, described his death as "sudden" but gave no details. In the general staff hierarchy Admiral Lobov was an extremely number two to naval Commander-in-Chief Admiral Sergei Gorshkov, and was widely tipped as a possible successor to him. Admiral Lobov rose swiftly in his career and at 51 became one of the youngest commanders in the Soviet Union's powerful command fleet.



CONGRATULATIONS -- Egypt's Nasser Al Shazli, 16, congratulated after outswimming 29 competitors at Naples on Sunday to win the 33-kms. Capri to Naples race, dubbed as the world's long-distance swimming championship. Mr. Al Shazli covered the distance in 7 hours, 36 minutes and 8 seconds. (AP wirephoto)